

## ALLIES NOT READY TO DISCUSS PEACE TERMS, SAYS GREY

But Welcome Any Efforts by Neutrals to Prevent Future Wars.

MUST HAVE GUARANTEES THAT PEACE IS SECURE

Entente Countries, Together and Not Separately, Will State and Formulate Conditions.

DAILY, VICTORY IS NEARER

Secretary of Foreign Affairs Speaks at Luncheon Given by Foreign Press Association.

LONDON, October 23.—Another important contribution to the discussions on peace was made by Viscount Grey, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, at a luncheon given to-day by the Foreign Press Association, at which the diplomatic representatives of all the allied countries were present.

The Foreign Secretary made it plain that the allies were not prepared to discuss peace terms, and gave no indication of what their terms might be, but welcomed any efforts by neutral countries for a combination to prevent future wars.

"I would like to talk, not, indeed, about actual conditions of peace, which can only be stated and formulated by the allies together, and not by any one of them separately, but about the general objects which the allies must secure in this war," said the secretary, "and to do that I would ask you to recall that we must never forget how the war came about. If we are to approach peace in a proper spirit, it can only be by recollecting and recalling and never for a moment forgetting what was the real cause of the war."

"Some people say, 'Oh! we need not go back over that old ground now; everybody knows it.' You cannot go back to it too often; it affects the conditions of peace. Germany talks of peace; her statesmen talk of peace to-day. They say, 'Germany must have guarantees against being attacked again.'"

LOGICAL IF WAR HAD BEEN FORCED ON GERMANY

"If this war had been forced upon Germany, that would be a logical statement. It is precisely because it is not forced upon Germany, but was forced by Germany upon Europe, that it is the allies who must have guarantees for future peace."

"In July, 1914, no one thought of attacking Germany. It is said that Russia was the first to mobilize. That, I understand, is what is reported in Germany as justification for the statement that the war was not an aggressive war on Germany's part, but was forced upon her."

"The whole plan of campaign of the German staff was to attack through Belgium, and now it is reported that they had to attack through Belgium because other people had planned to attack through Belgium. I would like nothing better than to see those statements that Russia's mobilization was an aggressive one, and that other powers, any other power, had trafficked in the neutrality of Belgium or planned an attack through Belgium—I would like to see those statements investigated before any independent, impartial tribunal."

"German organization is very successful in some things, but in nothing more successful than in preventing the truth from reaching their people, and in presenting to them a point of view which is not that of truth."

GERMANY REFUSES TO ATTEND CONFERENCE

Sir Edward said that when England proposed a conference, Germany refused to participate, though Russia, France and Italy were ready to accept, and that Germany had also refused the offer of The Hague tribunal, made by the czar.

"All efforts to avoid the war in 1914 failed," he continued, "because you cannot have peace without good will, and because in Germany there was a will to war and not the will to peace."

"We were asked by Germany to remain neutral on certain conditions. We were asked to condone the violation of the neutrality of Belgium, and to give Germany a free hand to take whatever French colonies she liked. That was the plan—not only to isolate us, but to discredit us."

"I ask any neutral what would have been the future of this country if the British government had accepted such an offer. There would have been no morale, no spirit, no nation. We should have incurred the contempt of the whole world. Happily, tactics so gross did not succeed."

"I take it on the word of the Prime Minister that we shall fight until we have established the supremacy and right of free development under equal conditions, each in accordance with its genius, of all states, great and small, as a family of civilized mankind."

Passing to the position of the neutral countries, Viscount Grey said, in answer to a question as to what they could do:

"I believe the best work neutrals can do for the moment is to try to prevent a war like this from happening again. If the nations had been united in such an agreement and prompt resolution in 1914, that the dis-

## N. Y. Democrats Will Visit Wilson

Tammany Hall Announces Arrangements for Trip to Shadow Lawn.

NEW YORK, October 23.—Two trainloads of Democrats from this city will go to President Wilson's summer home at Long Branch, N. J., next Saturday afternoon, the executive committee of Tammany Hall announced to-night. Plans were completed to-day for the wind-up of the campaign in this city on November 4, when President Wilson will make his only campaign speech here in Madison Square Garden. The parade to precede the meeting, Tammany Hall officials declared to-night, will be one of the most impressive political demonstrations the city has ever witnessed.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, announced here to-night that he would to-morrow take the stump for President Wilson.

## HELD IN BLACKMAIL PLOT

Brooklyn Restaurant Owner Charged With Fraud by Means of the Mann Act.

NEW YORK, October 23.—Details of the operations of the alleged country-wide "blackmail syndicate" were amplified here to-day when charges were filed against James A. Brown, a Brooklyn restaurant owner, asserting that, in company with Edward Donahue and William Butler, he had impersonated a government officer in Atlantic City on September 30, 1915, "so as to defraud a certain person, whose name at the present time is withheld for public policy."

Brown was arrested here Saturday night in connection with the frauds, which, the authorities said, were perpetrated in many parts of the country by means of the Mann act. Members of the conspiracy are said to have secured \$21,500 in Atlantic City alone.

Donahue and Butler are held in Tombs Prison awaiting trial. Homer T. French, another member of the alleged "syndicate," pleaded guilty to-day of extorting \$15,000 from Alfred R. West, a tea and coffee merchant, and was sentenced to eighteen months in the Federal prison at Atlanta.

## BABY'S EYES WORTH \$25,000

Court Gives Verdict to Parents of One-Year-Old Child Against Graduate Midwife.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 23.—The value of a baby's eyes was fixed at \$25,000 to-day by Judge Murasky, in Superior Court, who gave judgment for that amount to the parents of Mary Rubio, one year old, against Mrs. Amalia Razuouli, a graduate midwife. It was alleged that the midwife failed to care for the baby's eyes properly at birth, and now the eyes are sightless.

"A pair of baby's eyes are priceless," said Judge Murasky. "No amount of money that this or any court could give, no matter how large the amount, would compensate for the loss of this baby's sight."

## CLARK SPEAKS FOR WILSON

Devotes Himself Largely to Domestic Questions Arising During Administration.

GREENVILLE, KY., October 23.—Champ Clark, Speaker of the House, addressing a large audience at the courthouse here late to-day in behalf of President Wilson, voiced approval of the administration's record.

He devoted himself largely to a discussion of domestic questions which arose during President Wilson's administration. Referring to the Adamson eight-hour law, he emphasized the fact that a majority of the Republican votes in the lower house had been cast in its favor, and asserted that a determined effort by a single member of the Senate would have blocked its passage.

## BUILDS 225 SUBMARINES

Germany Paying More Attention to Construction of Underwater Boats Than to Battleships.

GENEVA, SWITZERLAND, October 23.—(via Paris).—Prince von Buelow, former German Imperial Chancellor, recently informed a neutral newspaper man that since the beginning of the war Germany had constructed 225 submarines, says a dispatch from Geneva. The German naval authorities, the prince is reported to have added, are paying more attention to submarines than to battleships, and Austria-Hungary is doing likewise.

## DR. L. M'LANE TIFFANY DIES

Prominent Surgeon Passes Away at Country Home in Accomack County.

BALTIMORE, MD., October 23.—Dr. L. M'Lane Tiffany, surgeon of international note, died to-day at his country home, Mount Custis, Accomack County, Va., of heart trouble. He was seventy-two years old.

Dr. Tiffany, a native of Baltimore, was educated at Cambridge University, in England. He was emeritus professor of medicine at the University of Maryland, and was for fifteen years surgeon-in-chief of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. At one time he also was consulting surgeon at Johns Hopkins.

## ADDS TO CHARGES AGAINST HUGHES

Democratic Committee Issues "Second Installment" of O'Leary-Deal Case.

DEMANDS COMPLIED WITH

G. O. P. Candidate Declares He Has Nothing to Say Concerning Latest Accusation.

NEW YORK, October 23.—The Democratic National Committee to-night issued what it termed the "second installment" of charges that a secret agreement exists between Charles E. Hughes, Republican presidential nominee, and the American Independence Conference, of which Jeremiah A. O'Leary is one of the heads.

To-night's statement, the Democratic National Committee announced, "is based upon the official records of the O'Leary organization," and attempts to show by excerpts from Mr. Hughes's speeches what is alleged to be a compliance with the "demands" said to have been made upon the Republican nominee by O'Leary and his associates.

The statement issued to-night by the Democratic National Committee was read over the telephone to the secretary of Mr. Hughes, Mr. Montague N. J. Mr. Hughes declared he had nothing to say to-night concerning it.

## O'LEARY SAYS HUGHES STATES CASE CORRECTLY

Jeremiah A. O'Leary, in a statement to-night, said, in part, in reference to the Democratic committee's statement of Sunday:

"Governor Hughes has stated correctly what happened at our interview with him. In order to prevent any possibility of misunderstanding or misrepresentation, we had carefully recused to writing what we wished to say to Mr. Hughes. Our statement speaks for itself. The man who attempts to find fault with the question we asked, 'whether or not Mr. Hughes would administer the presidency of the United States in accordance with the spirit of the fathers and the whole American people,' is not a true American."

Mr. O'Leary says there was nothing secret about the conference, and asked, "Why should there be?" He said the interview was given by request.

## SEIBERLICH SUPPORTS DENIAL MADE BY HUGHES

A telegram from Frank Seiberlich, of Boston, was given out here to-day by the Republican National Committee in support of the denial by Charles E. Hughes last night of the Democratic National Committee's charge that the Republican nominee entered into a secret agreement with the American Independence Conference, of which Seiberlich and Jeremiah A. O'Leary are members. The telegram reads:

"The statement made by Mr. Hughes relative to conference with committee of the American Independence Conference is absolutely true. Mr. Hughes saw the committee of which I was a member, made no promises, did not criticize Theodore Roosevelt and made a statement to the committee that he stood for all American rights."

William R. Wilcox, Republican National chairman, said the telegram was voluntary.

Mr. Wilcox to-day characterized the Democratic committee's report as a "fiasco" attempt to prove a "hypothetical alliance" on Mr. Hughes's part. "There is no shred of evidence that Mr. Hughes had knowledge that O'Leary would make a statement to the American Independence Conference of promises to frame his speech to please the hyphenates," declared Mr. Wilcox.

## DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE GIVES OUT MORE DETAILS

The Democratic National Committee made public to-day what were described as "additional details concerning the personnel of the chief promoters of the American Independence Conference—the secret, racial organization which it is now admitted by Charles E. Hughes and Chairman Wilcox of the Republican National Committee has impersonal and direct communication with both the Republican national candidate and his campaign managers."

The statement gives a list of persons whose letters and telegrams were read at the conference, and says that "it appears that Carl E. Schmidt, of Detroit, was elected to act as national chairman of the organization," and that O'Leary was appointed chairman of a committee on plans. Committees on platform and permanent organization were also selected, the statement says. These committees subsequently, it is asserted, made formal reports which "constituted another amazing chapter in the history of relations of this extraordinary secret political organization, which will be made public in due season."

"It is sufficient at this time to point out," the statement continues, "that after, and as a result of the secret personal conference between Candidate Hughes and the O'Leary committee, and after and as a result of the secret negotiations between the promoters of the O'Leary organization and Mr. Hughes's campaign managers, the following declaration in behalf of Charles E. Hughes, was incorporated as the main plank of the platform of the organization: 'We call upon the American people to use the opportunity which the present campaign offers to condemn the abject surrender of American rights to Mexico and European nations, and to support a man who openly pledged himself unflinchingly to maintain these rights against all nations.'"

ASHVILLE-ATLANTA-BIRMINGHAM  
NEW ORLEANS-TEXAS  
Three trains daily via Southern Ry.—Adv.

## WOULD ALLOW JEWS TO RETAIN CUSTOMS

Deputies Make Ruling in Regard to Those Who Are Communicants in Episcopal Church.

REJECT WOMEN AS DELEGATES

Resolution Changing Present System of Equal Diocesan Representation Is Refused.

ST. LOUIS, October 23.—Jews who have accepted Jesus Christ as the Messiah and have become communicants of the Protestant Episcopal Church may retain, if they desire, the Jewish national and racial customs and feasts, according to a ruling of the house of deputies of the church's general convention, in session here to-day. It was asserted that there are in the United States hundreds of Jews who have accepted Christ, and yet have hesitated to affiliate with Christian denominations because they do not care to abandon their racial customs.

Efforts to have women permitted to sit as delegates in the house of deputies of the general conference were abandoned to-day when, on the heels of a rejection of a lower house committee, the proposal advanced by R. H. Gardiner, of Gardiner, Me., sponsor for the movement, consented to his resolution being tabled.

The house of deputies refused to discuss a vote to adopt the resolution of a special committee proposing the present system of equal diocesan representation in the house of deputies to be changed to one of proportionate representation. Several hours of debate preceded the vote.

## REFUSE TO GIVE VOTE TO SUFFRAGAN BISHOP

The lower house refused to confer with the house of bishops in its action giving a vote in the upper house to suffragan bishop. Concurrent action is necessary. However, the lower house adopted a resolution providing for a constitutional amendment allowing suffragans to substitute in the event of the death or disability of the bishop.

The house of bishops to-day rejected a proposal to open to the press and public their sessions, which have been held behind closed doors since the first triennial convention in 1789.

Employers of the United States should give a larger consideration to the problem of the unemployed, Rev. Ernest M. Stires, of New York, said in an address in the social-service forum of the Protestant Episcopal General Convention here to-day. Dr. Stires distinguished between the unemployed, those able to work and unable to obtain employment, and the "unemployable," those who would work, but are incapacitated by physical or mental infirmities.

He urged that Christians throughout the country follow the lead of the Morcan Memorial, of Boston, and the good-will industries of Brooklyn in giving the self-respect of the unemployed by giving them three or four hours a day, such as they can do despite their infirmities.

Over some opposition, the re-election of Bishop Arthur Selden Lloyd as president of the board of missions, the most important board of the church, was confirmed in the house of deputies to-day. He previously had been re-elected by the house of bishops.

## PAN-AMERICAN CONFERENCE

The opposition, according to statements made on the floor of the house, was intended as a protest against the action of the board in sending representatives to a Pan-American Missionary Conference of Protestant denominations in Panama last February over the objections of several members. Re-election of George Gordon King, of Newport, R. I., as treasurer of the board of missions and the elections of the members by the house of bishops also were confirmed.

A resolution offered in the house of deputies by Rev. Martin Alger, of Franklin, Pa., and referred to the committee on prayer books, would substitute the words "of the Holy Catholic Church" on the title page of the prayer book for the words "of the church." Leaders of the convention asserted that since the church is named in its constitution "The Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States of America," the proposed substitution can have no effect on the church title. Earlier declarations that there probably would be no attempt in this convention to change the church name were reiterated.

The fifty years of service as a bishop of the Right Rev. Daniel S. Tuttle, of St. Louis, presiding bishop of the church, was commemorated to-day at a joint session of the two houses. The Right Rev. Davis Sessums, Bishop of Louisiana, paid tribute to the work of Bishop Tuttle, especially that of his earlier days in the missionary fields of Montana, Idaho and Utah.

## M'FADDEN BUYS PAINTINGS

Philadelphia Cotton Magnate in Most Important Art Transaction of Year.

LONDON, October 23.—It is announced that John H. McFadden, the Philadelphia cotton magnate, has purchased seven paintings by Constable, Romney, Raeburn, Morland, Crome and Wilson. All seven are regarded as pictures of the first rank, and the sale is considered the most important art transaction of the year.

John Howard McFadden is president of the Philadelphia Art Club, and is widely known for his contributions to medical research work. In 1913 he endowed a laboratory in Liverpool for the investigation of cancer. He is a trustee of the Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia and a director of special research at the Royal Southern Hospital, Liverpool.

## PETERSBURG OUT FOR LAND BANK

Cockade City's Claims for Recognition Strongly Presented to Federal Board.

RICHMOND FAVORS RALEIGH

Bankers of This City Return Support Given in Reserve Bank Fight.

Reasons why one of the twelve land banks authorized under the national rural credits legislation should be located in Virginia were given by the score yesterday at the hearing conducted by the Federal Farm Loan Board in the courtroom of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals. Prominent men from all sections of the State appeared before the board and outlined the financial needs of the Virginia farmer, white and colored. The unexpected strength of Petersburg as a claimant for one of the banks was the surprise of the day.

Although Richmond is supporting Raleigh as the location of the bank for this district, the rest of Virginia is not. Petersburg and Norfolk are waging a strenuous battle for the honor, and from all sections they are being backed up by influential business men and agriculturalists. The Cockade City, however, had the best of the argument yesterday, its claims being well presented and strongly supported by facts and figures.

Three of the five members of the board, accompanied by its clerical staff, arrived here early yesterday. Secretary of the Treasury William G. McAdoo and Herbert Quick were unable to be present. George W. Norris, farm loan commissioner, presided over the meeting. Charles E. Lobdell and Captain W. S. A. Smith were the other members of the board present. Sitting with them was F. von Engelken, director of the United States Mine, who will remain with the party until it reaches Jacksonville. W. W. Flanagan, secretary of joint committee on rural credits, and Claud de Baun, private secretary, accompanied the board.

## HEARING IN RALEIGH

The hearing opened promptly at 10 o'clock, and two sessions were held. Following the noon recess at 1 o'clock the members of the visiting party were the guests of the agricultural committee of the Chamber of Commerce at a luncheon in the Business Men's Club. Last night they were the guests of John Skelton Williams, Comptroller of the Currency, at dinner at his home, "Paxton," on the Cary Street Road. The party left at midnight for Raleigh, where it will conduct a similar hearing to-day.

The courtroom was filled when Chairman Norris called the meeting to order. After briefly explaining the details of the Federal farm loan act, he announced that he was ready to hear anything that would aid the board in arriving at its decision. The object of the hearing, he said, was to ascertain the farm loan needs of the country, in order that the boundaries of the twelve districts, as well as the location of the land banks for each, could be determined. He extended a general invitation for those present to express the sentiments and wishes of the people of Virginia.

On behalf of Governor Henry Carter Stuart, who is out of the city, Christopher B. Garnett, executive assistant to the State Tax Board, welcomed the board to Richmond and Virginia, and then boldly launched forth a claim for one of the banks for the Old Dominion. He cited the tremendous agricultural activity of Virginia and the enormous undeveloped resources in support of his contention.

Hot on the trail of Mr. Garnett's attack came the claim of Petersburg for recognition. Former Governor William Hodges Mann led the Cockade City delegation, and he took charge of the fight waged by that city. Speaker of the House, with fact, scored points for Petersburg. In spite of the Norfolk claim, presented immediately after the noon recess, Petersburg never lagged, and its argument was strengthened by the testimony of practically every person who spoke.

## FARM DEMONSTRATION AGENTS GIVE VALUABLE INFORMATION

Farm demonstration agents proved to be the most productive witnesses called up before the board. Chairman Norris was greatly pleased with the testimony given by these men, whose daily travels bring them closely in touch with those who should be benefited most by the farm loan act. Each of the members took turns in questioning the agents, and much valuable information was secured.

Alfred Rolfe, who labors in Amelia and Nottoway, told the board that the farmers in the former county had already started the organization of a farm-loan association. He outlined the plans of those men, which seemed to meet the idea of the board exactly. Mr. Rolfe stated that the farmers of Virginia were eager to help each other, and that there is no question but that they will heartily co-operate to take advantage of the farm loans. He was backed up in his assertions by several other agents and by T. O. Sandy, in charge of the State demonstration work, and Miss Ella Agnew, in charge of the demonstration work among the wives and daughters of the farmers.

Just what the attitude of the white farmers toward their colored neighbors would be in the event that farm-loan associations were formed, was a question that seemed to worry the board. Industrial and Normal School, Petersburg, the only colored speaker of the day, ably answered this question by stating that Virginia was the best place in the South for such a bank. No where in the South, he said, was there such a splendid feeling between the races. There is no State where the white and colored people work so well together, or where the colored people are so well treated.

## "BLUES" AT BROWNSVILLE

Organization Will Form Part of New Provisional Cavalry Regiment.

BROWNSVILLE, TEXAS, October 23.—The First Squadron of Virginia Cavalry, known as the "Richmond Blues," arrived here to-day. It will form part of the new provisional cavalry regiment, it was announced.

## "Squatter" Killed After Hot Battle

Shoots Sheriff Dead and Wounds Four Other Officers Before Being Slain.

WHITESTONE, N. Y., October 23.—Paul Stier, sheriff of Queen's County, was shot and killed, and four policemen and a deputy sheriff were wounded late to-day by Frank Taft, a squatter, near here, before Taft eventually was killed by a police sergeant, after a siege of an hour and a half, in which policemen, deputy sheriffs and blue-jackets from the United States torpedo-boat Henry tried to capture Taft. When Sheriff Stier, accompanied by a deputy and a policeman, went to Taft's shanty, located in a strip of woods, to arrest him on an order for contempt of court, he picked up a shotgun and fired at them. The sheriff dropped to the floor, mortally wounded, and Taft climbed to the roof, armed with a rifle and a liberal supply of ammunition.

Police re-enforcements soon surrounded the shanty, and Taft, smoking a pipe, fired several shots, which were returned by the police and deputy sheriff. After five men had been wounded by the squatter, Police Sergeant Fitzgerald obtained an automatic rifle from the torpedo-boat and, approaching the hut, ordered Taft to surrender.

Taft fired at Fitzgerald, and when the latter, a former United States soldier, returned the fire, Taft fell dead. The police said to-night that Taft probably had been mentally unbalanced due to his failure to perfect the invention of a "fin" propeller for motor-boats.

A judgment of \$600 obtained against him was followed by a court order to show cause in supplementary proceedings. He was fined \$250 for failing to appear, and his nonappearance in court again to pay the fine led to issuance of a writ, which caused the tragedies to-day.

## M'ADOO IN MANSFIELD

Declines Either Hughes or Colonel Would Have Taken Course Which Would Have Brought on War.

MANSFIELD, OHIO, October 23.—William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, in a speech delivered before a large audience here to-night, declared that both Mr. Hughes and Colonel Roosevelt, under the pressure of insistent questioning, have admitted that had either been President at the time the Lusitania was sunk, each would have taken a course which would have brought on war between the United States and Germany.

"Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Hughes are in complete accord," said Secretary McAdoo. "Each would have brought on war with Germany immediately after the sinking of the Lusitania. They differ, if they differ at all, only in method. Mr. Roosevelt would have begun by an act of aggression—seizing the ships of German citizens lying in our harbors—and Mr. Hughes would have begun by immediately breaking off diplomatic relations."

"Neither Mr. Roosevelt nor Mr. Hughes would have attempted first to adjust the difficulty peacefully and honorably through the channels of diplomacy as President Wilson did."

## CALLS ON BAKER TO RESIGN

Washington Patriotic Organization Requests Comparison of Mexican Revolutionists to Continental Army.

WASHINGTON, October 23.—The Legion of Loyal Women, a local patriotic organization, held a special meeting to-night and endorsed the action of its president in signing a resolution calling upon Secretary of War Baker to resign because of his alleged comparison of Mexican revolutionists to Washington's Continental Army. In a recent speech, Officers of several women societies, including some of those of the Daughters of the American Revolution, signed the resolution. When it was circulated here yesterday, Mrs. William Cunningham Storey, president-general of the D. A. R., authorized the statement that the society had taken no action in regard to the remarks attributed to Mr. Baker, and that she had never heard of the resolution until she read it in a newspaper.

## TO CREATE NEW CARDINALS

Pope Will Hold Secret Consistory on December 4 and Public Consistory on December 7.

ROME, October 23 (via Paris).—Pope Benedict has decided to hold a secret consistory on December 4 and a public consistory on December 7, at which he will create new cardinals. At the consistory Pope Benedict will deliver an allocution in which he will discuss the European situation, and pray for a cessation of the war.

## ARMORED CRUISERS RENAMED

The Washington, West Virginia and Colorado Become the Seattle, Huntington and Pueblo.

WASHINGTON, October 23.—Acting Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt announced to-day the armored cruisers Washington, West Virginia and Colorado had been renamed Seattle, Huntington and Pueblo, respectively. The State names will be given to new battleships.

## "BLUES" AT BROWNSVILLE

Organization Will Form Part of New Provisional Cavalry Regiment.

BROWNSVILLE, TEXAS, October 23.—The First Squadron of Virginia Cavalry, known as the "Richmond Blues," arrived here to-day. It will form part of the new provisional cavalry regiment, it was announced.

## CONSTANZA FALLS BEFORE ATTACKS OF VON MACKENSEN

Roumania's Chief Seaport and Fortress Taken by Teutonic Allies.

INVADERS ALSO NEARING TOWN OF TCHERNAVODA

Russians and Roumanians in Retreat Along Whole Line, but Offer Stubborn Resistance.

## BRITISH MAKE 1,000-YARD GAIN

Carry Their Front a Step Nearer Bapaume-Peronne Road, in Somme Region.

## CONSTANZA FALLS BEFORE ATTACKS OF VON MACKENSEN

Roumania's Chief Seaport and Fortress Taken by Teutonic Allies.

LONDON, October 23.—Dobruja region of Roumania apparently is being overrun by the forces of the Teutonic allies.

Constanza, Roumania's chief seaport and fortress on the Black Sea, already has fallen into the hands of the troops of the right wing of Field Marshal von Mackensen's army, while the left wing is nearing the town of Tchernavoda, where the Danube is spanned by the bridge of the railroad running from Constanza to Bucharest. Near the center of their front, which extends across Dobruja from the sea to the Danube, the invaders have cut the railroad near Murfatlar and pushed their troops "far beyond" the railway line, according to Berlin.

Before the rapid advance of the Germans, Bulgarians and Turks—rapid, despite heavy rains and soggy ground—the Russians and Roumanians are in retreat along the entire front, but according to Petrograd, are offering stubborn resistance.

Aside from the operations in Dobruja, another British smash at the German line in the Somme region of France, which netted them more than 1,000 yards of trenches east of Gueudecourt and Les Boeufs and carried their front a step nearer the Bapaume-Peronne road, is the most notable incident of the fighting on any front. A gain, described by Paris as "appreciable," also is recorded for the French northeast of Morval, which lies just to the south of the region where the British and Germans were in contact.

## ATTACKS OF EXTENTE SANGUINARILY REPULSED

Berlin, in touching upon the fighting against the British and French on Sunday in Le Sars and Rancourt region, says the attacks of the entente allies were sanguinarily repulsed. It is admitted in the German official communication that the Germans withdrew Sunday night from the north of Chaulnes, south of the Somme, to a prepared position lying east of the northern part of the Chaulnes wood.

The Russians having been cleared from the Narayukh River region of Galicia, the Austro-German forces have hurled a violent attack against other forces of Emperor Nicholas north of Brody, near the Volhynia-Galicia border. The attack was repulsed, according to Petrograd.

At the bottom of Cerna River, in Serbia, Berlin says that Germans and Bulgarians, fighting side by side, have halted the offensive of the Serbs, who now are on the defensive. Bad weather is still hampering full operations on the Macedonian front.

The Italians have again begun a lively bombardment of Austrian positions on the Carso Plateau, northwest of Trieste, probably preying another attempt soon to press forward toward Austria's chief seaport on the Adriatic.

Ten steamers and two sailing vessels, all of them neutral, and two sailing vessels, have been sunk, but whether by submarines or mines is not stated. Five of the steamers were Norwegian, two Greek, two Danish and one Dutch. They aggregated 12,474 tons gross. The sailing craft were a Danish schooner and a Swedish bark. The British steamer Cabotia, of 4,309 tons, is believed to have been sunk.

## BRITISH WIN 1,000 YARDS OF GERMAN TRENCHES

LONDON, October 23.—More than 1,000 yards of German trenches in the region of Gueudecourt and Les Boeufs were taken by the British in fighting north of the Somme River, in France, this afternoon, according to the official communication issued to-night.

In the region of Grandcourt the British artillery stopped a German plan for an attack. The communication says:

"This afternoon, in the course of operations by the right wing of our front south of the Ancre, we advanced our line east of Gueudecourt and Les Boeufs and captured over 1,000 yards of enemy trenches."

"During the day our front in the neighborhood of Le Sars was heavily shelled. South of Grandcourt this afternoon the enemy made for an attack, but was stopped by our artillery. Sixty-six further prisoners are reported as a result of the fighting at the Schwaben redoubt and Le Sars, in addition to the total given yesterday. Last night two German raids were attempted against our trenches in the neighborhood of Gommecourt. One was stopped by our fire, and the enemy suffered heavy casualties. The second penetrated our outpost lines, but was promptly driven back by our counter-attack."

"Yesterday our aeroplanes bombed